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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/977,143	10/12/2001	Robert M. Hanevold	0220-087	2338
THOMAS, KAYDEN, HORSTEMEYER & RISLEY, LLP/ AT&T BLS Intellectual Property, Inc.			EXAMINER	
			STORK, KYLE R	
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			10/09/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)			
	09/977,143	HANEVOLD, ROBERT M.			
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit			
	Kyle R. Stork	2178			
The MAILING DATE of this communication app Period for Reply	ears on the cover sheet with the c	orrespondence address			
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DA - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.13 after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period w - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	ATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION 36(a). In no event, however, may a reply be tim will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from cause the application to become ABANDONE	N. nely filed the mailing date of this communication. D. (35 U.S.C. § 133)			
Status					
1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>09 July 2007</u> .					
·	, 				
3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is					
closed in accordance with the practice under E	x parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 45	3 O.G. 213.			
Disposition of Claims					
4) Claim(s) 1-18 and 24 is/are pending in the app 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrav 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-18 and 24 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	vn from consideration.				
Application Papers					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examine 10) The drawing(s) filed on is/are: a) access applicant may not request that any objection to the Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examine 10.	epted or b) objected to by the Edrawing(s) be held in abeyance. See ion is required if the drawing(s) is obj	e 37 CFR 1.85(a). ected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).			
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119					
12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents 2. Certified copies of the priority documents 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority application from the International Bureau * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of	s have been received. s have been received in Application ity documents have been received (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	on No ed in this National Stage			
Attachment(s)					
 Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date 	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	nte			

DETAILED ACTION

1. In view of the Appeal Brief filed on 9 July 2007, PROSECUTION IS HEREBY REOPENED. New grounds of rejection are set forth below.

To avoid abandonment of the application, appellant must exercise one of the following two options:

- (1) file a reply under 37 CFR 1.111 (if this Office action is non-final) or a reply under 37 CFR 1.113 (if this Office action is final); or,
- (2) initiate a new appeal by filing a notice of appeal under 37 CFR 41.31 followed by an appeal brief under 37 CFR 41.37. The previously paid notice of appeal fee and appeal brief fee can be applied to the new appeal. If, however, the appeal fees set forth in 37 CFR 41.20 have been increased since they were previously paid, then appellant must pay the difference between the increased fees and the amount previously paid.

A Supervisory Patent Examiner (SPE) has approved of reopening prosecution by signing at the conclusion of the office action.

2. Claims 1-18 and 24 are pending. Claims 1, 5, 10, 15, 18, and 24 are independent claims.

The rejection of claims 1-17 and 24 under 35 USC 103 over Brown et al. (US 6278488, hereafter Brown), Barlow et al. (US 6275935, hereafter Barlow), and further in view of Humes (US 6539430) has been withdrawn.

The rejection of claim 18 under 35 USC 103 over Moneymaker et al. (US 2002/0049708, hereafter Moneymaker) in view of Humes has been withdrawn.

Application/Control Number: 09/977,143 Page 3

Art Unit: 2178

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

- (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 4. Claims 1-17 are claim 24 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Brown et al. (US 6278448, filed 17 February 1998, hereafter Brown) and further in view of Barlow et al. (US 6275935, filed 17 April 1998, hereafter Barlow) and further in view of Goodman (<u>Dynamic HTML: The Definitive Reference</u>, 1998, Chapter 4).

In regard to independent claim 1, Brown discloses rendering source code that defines said data input screen in said client device (Brown Col 2 Lines 4-51 i.e. client applications the communicate with server computers to receive components which allow users to enter information); defining an executable script within said source code; and executing said executable script in response to user input (Brown Col 14 Lines 44-48 and Col 16 Lines 47-49).

Brown fails to specifically disclose rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input. However, Barlow discloses rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input (column 1, line 66- column 2, line 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Brown's method with Barlow's method, since it would have allowed a user to restrict access to data (Barlow: column 2, lines 8-10).

Brown further fails to disclose associating the executable script with a predetermined z-index number for a web page and rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number. Goodman discloses associating the executable script with a predetermined z-index number for a web page and rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number (chapter 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Goodman with Brown, since it would have allowed a user to filter objectionable data (Goodman: chapter 4).

In regard to dependent claim 2, Brown, Barlow, and Goodman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said source code comprises a tag-based language. (Brown Col 15 Lines 20-35)

In regard to dependent claim 3, Brown, Barlow, and Goodman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 2, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said source code defines a membrane layer at a higher z-index level than other Web page elements, and said step of executing said executable script further comprises changing a visibility attribute of said membrane layer (Brown Col 11 Lines 43-67 and Col 12 Lines 1-43 and Col 7 Lines 49-65 i.e. a z-index that is defined and also layers).

In regard to dependent claim 4, Brown, Barlow, and Goodman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 1, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said data input screen is received from a remote server and said step of executing said executable script is performed solely on said client device without any further processing by said remote server. (Brown Col 2 Lines 4-51 i.e. client applications the communicate with server computers to receive components which allow users to enter information)

In regard to dependent claim 5, Brown discloses a central processing unit; a memory; a user input device; a display; and a browser adapted to render said input screen on said display. (Brown Col 4 Lines 55-67 and Col 5 Lines 1-24 i.e. describes a computer system used to carry out the process)

Brown fails to specifically disclose rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input. However, Barlow discloses rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input (column 1, line 66- column 2, line 10).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Brown's method with Barlow's method, since it would have allowed a user to restrict access to data (Barlow: column 2, lines 8-10)

In regard to dependent claim 6, Brown and Barlow disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 5, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said executable code is executed in response to user input. (Brown Col 14 Lines 44-48 and Col 16 Lines 47-49)

In regard to dependent claims 7 and 16, claims 7 and 16 reflect the same subject matter claimed in claim 2 and is rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 8, Brown, Barlow, and Goodman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 5, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said source code defines a membrane, and wherein a visibility attribute of said membrane is changed by said executable script (Brown Col 7 Lines 49-65 i.e. layers known as wallpaper that can be visible and manipulated and resized).

In regard to dependent claim 9, Brown, Barlow, and Goodman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 8, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said membrane is defined as a layer in a cascading style sheet web page. (Brown Col 11 Lines 47-67 and Col 12 Lines 1-43 i.e. shows code that includes cascading style sheets).

In regard to independent claim 10, Brown discloses a form definition component defining a data input screen and a data submission field (Brown Col 5 Lines 25-35 i.e. user enters commands and information); a style definition component defining a layer having a width and height at least as large as said data submission field; a function definition component responsive to said data submission field (Brown Col 11 Lines 47-67 and Col 12 Lines 1-43 i.e. shows code that includes cascading style sheets, which define widths and columns to submit forms submitted).

Brown fails to specifically disclose rendering the data input screen inaccessible to prevent user input. However, Barlow discloses rendering the data input screen

inaccessible to prevent user input (column 1, line 66- column 2, line 10). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Brown's method with Barlow's method, since it would have allowed a user to restrict access to data (Barlow: column 2, lines 8-10).

Brown further fails to disclose associating the executable script with a predetermined z-index number for a web page and rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number. Goodman discloses associating the executable script with a predetermined z-index number for a web page and rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number (Chapter 4). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined Goodman with Brown, since it would have allowed a user to filter objectionable data (Goodman: column 2, lines 36-49).

In regard to dependent claim 11, Brown, Barlow, and Goodman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 10, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said layer is initially defined as hidden, and is made visible upon execution of said function definition. (Brown Col 7 Lines 49-65 i.e. desktop components are hidden beneath sub layers and not visible)

In regard to dependent claim 12, Brown, Barlow, and Goodman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 11, and the same rejection is incorporated herein.

Brown further discloses wherein said layer comprises one of plural layers in a cascading

style sheet web page (Brown Col 7 Lines 49-65) (Brown Col 11 Lines 47-67 and Col 12 Lines 1-43 i.e. layers known as wallpaper that can be visible and manipulated and resized).

In regard to dependent claim 13, Brown, Barlow, and Goodman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 10, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said function definition component is executed in response to user operation of said data submission field. (Brown Col 14 Lines 44-48 and Col 16 Lines 47-49)

In regard to dependent claim 14, Brown, Barlow, and Goodman disclose the limitations similar to those in claim 10, and the same rejection is incorporated herein. Brown further discloses wherein said function definition component is executed solely within a client device to prevent subsequent data entry via said data input screen.

(Brown Col 7 Lines 49-65 i.e. desktop components are hidden beneath sub layers and not visible for the user to manipulate)

In regard to independent claim 15, Claim 15 reflects similar subject matter claimed in claim 1 and is rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to dependent claim 17, Claim 17 reflects the same subject matter claimed in claim 3 and is rejected along the same rationale.

In regard to independent claim 24, the applicant discloses limitations similar to those in claim 1. Claim 24 is similarly rejected.

5. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being anticipated by Moneymaker et al. (US 2002/0049708, provisional filed 2 May 2000, hereafter Moneymaker) and further in view of Goodman.

As per independent claim 18, Moneymaker discloses a method for preventing data entry to a web page comprising the steps of:

- Associating an executable script with the web page (paragraph 0034: Here, the executable script is associated with a webpage)
- Permitting a first data input to the web page (paragraphs 0034-0039: Here, a
 user selects to add a pizza to his/her order. This causes a checkbox to appear to
 adding potential toppings to a pizza)
- Executing, in response to the first data input, the executable script (paragraphs 0034-0039)
- Preventing data entry to at least a portion of the web page after execution of the script (paragraphs 0034-0039: Here, in response to adding toppings to a pizza, the pizza with toppings is added to the order)

Moneymaker fails to disclose associating the executable script with a predetermined z-index number for a web page and rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number. Goodman discloses associating the executable script with a predetermined z-index number for a web page and rendering inaccessible those data entry elements associated with the web page that have a z-index number lower than the predetermined z-index number (chapter 4). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art at the time of the applicant's invention to have combined

Goodman with Moneymaker, since it would have allowed a user to filter objectionable

data (Goodman: chapter 4).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-18 and 24 have been considered but are most in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Kyle R. Stork whose telephone number is (571) 272-4130. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:00-4:30).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Stephen Hong can be reached on (571) 272-4124. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Kyle R Stork Patent Examiner Art Unit 2178

STEPHEN HONG
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

krs